FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

GEN. BINGHAM'S AMENDMENT DISCUSSED.

DENOCRATS TAKEN BY SURPRISE-THEY SHOW A PREFERENCE FOR FOREIGN SHIPS - A LIVELY DEBATE BUT NO VOTE.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 13.-The debate in the House toon the proposition to encourage and promote commercial relations between the United States and Central and South America and the West Indies by paying American steamship lines a fair price for carry-ing the mails to those countries, took an unexpected turn from General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Post Office Committee. present law provides that the amount paid for the transportation of United States foreign mails in American steamships shall not exceed the United States inland and sea postage. The Senate amendment proposes to appropriate \$800,000, and it authorizes and directs the Postmaster General to enter into contracts with American tracts with American steamship companies for a period of net less than five years, for the transportation of the mails to the countries mentioned, and to pay for said service at the rate of \$1 per nautical mile for each outward voyage. The Bingham amendment prothe sea and inland postage for the transportation of the mails to the several countries mentioned, and also to Australasia, Japan, China and the Sandwich

It appears that among the bills introduced this session was one by Chairman Blount, of the Post Office Committee, which was prepared in the Post Office Department, and which, it is understood, was favored by the Postmaster-General at the time of its preparation. In the course of to-day's debate Mr. leunt botly declared that he did not favor the measure, but introduced it in accordance with "a suggest he had received, and he expressed the belief that the Postmaster-General never saw nor approved the came. His bill is substantially the same as the Bingham amendment, except that it does not include the carrying of the mails from San Francisco to foreign ports on the Pacific.

General Bingham delivered a powerful argument in favor of his amendment, which would require an appropriation of \$450,000, instead of \$800,000 proposed by the Senate. He showed that equity demands a eadjustment of the compensation paid for the transportation of the foreign mails in American steamships. When the law of 1858 was enacted, which provided that they should receive the sea and inland postage for that service, the rates of postage to foreign countries were more than feur times at high as they now are, and the reduced rates domand that the basis of compensation shall be changed to correspond in some degree with the reduction.

Chairman Blount replied in a speech which was loud enough, and his gestures were emphatic enough, but it is only fair to say that he did not successfully attack General Eingham's argument. He planted himself on Don Dickinson's free trade, anti-American letter, and shouted "Subsidy" "Subsidy" at the top of his voice. He declared that the increased compensation, if granted, would benefit only the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and a few other lines, which would divide the money among themselves. Mr. Blount also made the startling declaration that the mail service between the United States and South and Central America is "ample and satisfactory," a statement which, as Mr. Dingley subsequently proved, does not agree with the report of the superintendent of foreign malls, which was approved by the Postmaster-General

CONTRASTS TO THE UNITED STATES POLICY. Governor Dingley's speech covered the whole ground, and it evidently worried the Democrats. Referring to the offer of the Argentine Republic to pay \$100,000 per annum to establish and maintain regular postal and commercial communication with the United States, provided this country would appropriate an equal sum, he said that the late Postmaster-General had expressed himself in favor of co-operation with that Republic, but thus far the best that the great and rich Republic of the United States could offer was a pitiful \$10,000 per annum, while all the mails between the United States and Europe, with a single exception, are carried in vessels which fly a foreign Last year the munificent sum of 839,371 was had to American steamships for the transportation of its foreign mails to the West Indies and Central and South America, of which \$10,504 was paid to the United States and Brazil Line, or at the rate of \$750 for the round of 10,500 miles. In the same year Great Britain paid \$3,206,000 for her ferrigm mail service; France paid \$5,152,000, and Brazil light-house inspector in the New-York district for four years, and now on waiting orders.

Judge Holman, of course, opposed the amendment,
and cried "Subsidy."

Mr. Felton, of California, made a capital speech in
Course fours, \$4,000 at 127 1-218 favor of the foreign mail service on the Pacific. He showed that only \$20,000 per year is paid by the

timbia. No vote was taken, and there were some indications when the House adjourned that the discussion might sonsume a good part of to-morrow's session. The House probably will reject the Engham amendment, but it may yet form the basis of a compromise in the conference committee.

A SEVEN HOURS' SPEECH ON THE TREATY. MENATOR GEORGE FINISHES A SPEECH BEGUN ON THURSDAY.

Washington, July 13 (Special).-Senator George, of Mississippi, finished flits aftermoon his speech on the Fisheries treaty which he becam yesterday. His speech, including the two hours and a half consumed by him yesterday, occupied in its delivery nearly seven hours. This is probably the most remarkable thing that can be said of the speech. In substance, it advanced not a single new idea; nor did it throw any additional light upon the curious defence set up by the Administration.

There was, of course, the customacy reference to

limity of a glass of cold toddy on the desk in front of At 4:40 the honorable Senator had just got down crop, usually looked for with so much certainty to the year 1781 in his historical survey of the

"The last war with England, sah," replied Mr. Seorge with much dignity.

"Oh!" came from a dozen throats and the galleries giggled. Mr. George looked around with astonishment and lost his place on the manuscript in front of him. This delayed the peroration somewhat and spoiled the fine effect which otherwise it would undoubtedly

the fine effect which otherwise it would have produced.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, followed Mr. George in a short, but effective speech, which was distinguished not so much for the novelty of the views it presented as for the clear, incisive logic with which the case was made up by the speaker. At its conclusion Mr. Pugh announced that he would take the floor on the ready on Tuesday. Others yet is speak are Messrs. Evarts, Chandler, and possibly Teller.

TO ESTABLISH A COUNCIL OF ORDNANCE. Washington, July 13.-Senator Edmunds to-day inboduced a bill for the establishment of a Council of Ordnance, to consist of three officers from the army, awo or three naval officers and two or three civilians, the civilians to receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. it is made the duty of the council to conduct examisations into all such questions relating to the fabrica-ton and use of ordinance, projectiles and explosives, is may be referred to it by Congress or the Secre-aries of War or the Navy.

A BRITISH SUBJECT FOR CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN. Washington, July 13 (Special) .- Some time ago the prvices of the chief draughtsman of the Bureau of Beam Engineering in the Navy Department were dis pensed with, and no appointment has since been made. The place is one of much importance and responsitility and the services of a competent man are greatly That such a man can be found without toing beyond the limits of the United States goes without saying. In fact it is said by naval officers who are well informed on the subject that there are no ingineer draughtsmen in the world more competent han some who are to be found in this country. s understood, however, that Secretary Whitney, who cems to have an almost inordinate desire to import British plans and British ideas to be used in the conpruction of the new Navy, has entered into negotianan named Thom, and that an arrangement is likely

draughtsman of the American Bureau of Steam Engi-

Mr Thom is said to be a competent man, and a said to be the owner of a number of patents for various devices for ship machinery, etc. The new ships Baltimore and Charleston are building on plans The new furnished by an Englishman, and \$15,000 was paid for the plans for the Texas, besides \$9,000 to have them worked out. Whether the negotiations with Mr. Thom, the British subject, will be successful romains to be seen, but it is understood that they are nearly completed.

SULLEN DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON. THOSE WHO ARE NOT PLACE-HOLDERS REFUSE

TO ENTHUSE OR CONTRIBUTE. Washington, July 13 (Special). There has been a decided change in the last four years in the temper of Maryland Democrats who live in the District of Columbia as well as many other Democrats in Washington who do not hold Government places. In 1884, the District Democrats, so-called, who include 700 or 800 men who have a right to vote in the adjoining counties of Maryland, contributed more than \$30,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, which money was expended in New-York City in the last two or three days of the campaign. Well-informed Democrats now say that the disaffection with the Administration is so great, that, outside of place-holders under the Administration, not \$500 can be collected in the District. The non-placeholders who have the right to vote in Maryland or elsewhere show the greatest indifference, when they do not manifest open hestility to the Administration.

For many years the nomination of a Democratic Presidential ticket has been followed very soon by an outpouring of the faithful in Washington who marched in procession with banners and torches, to the number of thousands. This year all that is changed, and it is understood that the Democratic Central Committeee has concluded to omit the proces-sion and attempt to make up for the lack of numbers and enthusiasm by the liberal use of red fire and elec-tric lights. The date for the ratification meeting has not been fixed but it is expected to take place some time before the Presidential election.

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

THE SEA-GOING VESSELS DETACHED FROM THE TRAINING SQUADRON-NAVY OFFICERS AP. PREHEND THAT THE SYSTEM IS TO BE

Washington, July 13 (Special).-" Is the apprentice training system that was established fifteen years ago to be abolished?" is a question that has been asked many times in the past few days. The question has been prompted because of the recent orders given relative to the disposition of the three serviceable training vessels by Captain Schley, of the Bureau of Equipment, under whose supervision the system is placed It has been stated that Captain Schley was opposed to the system. Still much surprise was caused that he should order the Portsmouth to the Kittery Navy Yard to go out of commission; the Jamestown to Baltimere to be used as a general receiving ship for sailers, and the Saratoga to Newport, where she is to be laid up. These are the only cruising ships of the training squad ron, and the only ones available for duty at sea. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, two years ago,

The importance of our training system must be apparent. The watermen of our scaports and the seamen of our merchant marine were our dependence in the late Civil War, but the vast improvements which have taken place since that time, in guns, torpedoes, electric attachments, motive power, &c., in the modern war-ship, have made special training a necessity. We must, therefore, look to our training system mainly to supply us with men fitted and trained to our necessities. In this view the flureau would urgently recommend for your consideration the construction of two steam composite bark-rigged vessels, of about 900 tons displacement, with modern type of machinery, and fitted with torpedo attachments, search lights, and lighted by electricity.

The recommendation with regard to the construc-The importance of our training system must be ap-

The recommendation with regard to the construction of steam vessels for the training service, in place of the sailing vessels, was urged upon the present Congress by Captain Schley, but many of his senie officers strenuously opposed the change, and after the members of the Naval committee of the House returned frem an inspection of the vessels at Norfolk, they also opposed casting aside the sailing vessels for training purposes. It is asserted that Captain Schley became so travoked with the opposition to his recommenda-tions, by those who claim to be friends of the training system, that he threatened to "get square" with them, and they assume that he is determined to abolish the system. members of the Naval Committee of the House returned

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, July 13.-The bond offerings to-day Coupon fours, 84,000 at 127 1-2; \$15,000 at 127 3-8.

brother of Ada Warwicke was a pitcher for the amateurs of Lansingburg and Howes engaged him for the Hudson Browns, a baseball club which he formed. Through the brother, the baseball manager became acquainted with Miss Warwicke. They were married. Howes had several thousand dollars to risk on his York State League and opened the champion ship season in Lansingburg. But the Hudson Browns played in vain. They could not win and the games were poorly patronized. The season was not half before Howes was a ruined man. He brought his wife to Baltimore and here he took to drink. In one year after she left her pleasant home in New-York, the young wife was living in a diagy garret. Her husband began to ill-treat her. This continued until last night, when he returned home drunk and nearly killed her. This morning she had him arrested and then left him with the puller while she took the and then left him with the police while she train for New-York on the way to her home.

the "free whiskey" plank in the Republican Platform, A SMALL PRUIT CHOP ON THE HUDSON RIVER though precisely what connection that plank had with the l'isheries question was not stated by the erratic ing accounts that have been published concerning the Kingston, N. Y., July 14 (Special).-The many glow-Mississippian. It might have been the close prox- abundance of the Hudson River fruit crop this season prove to have been greatly exaggerated, especially him, from which Mr. George refreshed himself at in regard to small fruits. The strawberry yield was frequent intervals; if it was, certainly much of what almost a failure by reason of dry weather. There he had to say can be accounted for, and also excused. have been few cherries and now the great raspberry question, and ten minutes afterward he pledged the state of Mississippi to come to the support of the country in case of danger and promised that her sons would be found where they were in the last war.

"Which war?" innocently asked Senator Hoar.

"Which war?" innocently asked Senator Hoar.

"The lest war with Frailand only a replied Market of the state of the support of the last which war?" innocently asked Senator Hoar. turns out to be small indeed. A leading Highland

PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE A FINE NEW HOTEL. Philadelphia, July 13 (Special).—Negotiations closed to-day between a syndicate of prominent wealthy Philadelphians, including George C. Boidt, of the Lellevue Hotel, and the representatives of the Ed-wards estate for the purchase of the St. George's Hotel property at Broad and Walnut sts., for the sum of \$300,000. The sale will be practically consummated to-morrow. The hotel will be enlarged and remodelled into the handsomest house in the city. Mr. Boids will be the manager.

ASKING A PARDON FOR "BEN" HOPKINS. Columbus, Ohio, July 13.-The State Board of Pardons has signed a recommendation asking Presi Cleveland to pardon from the Ohio Penitontiary " Ben" Hopkins, one of the officers of the Fidelity Bank, of Cincinnati. The opinion is expressed that Hopkins cannot live more than a year owing to dropsical

AN ITALIAN WIFE ELOPES WITH A LODGER AN ITALIAN WIFE BLOTES AT No. 245 South Fifth-ave.

He is a foreman in a coal yard in West Seventy-second-st.

About three months ago Leoporde Vara, a foreman in the

Street Cleaning Department, went to board with Frogara. He immediately fell in love with Frogara's wife, a good ooking young Italian woman. Frogara trusted his friend and permitted his wife to go out with him, and thought that everything was all right. Open his return home last evening. Freque found that his wife had run away with Vara, taking all her husband's clothes and jewelry and \$1,000 in money. Progara called at the Detective Bureau, at Police Headquarters, last evening, and told Sergeant Mangin his story. Detective Tesaro went out at once on the case, as it was thought by Frogara that the runaways Vara, taking all her husband's clothes and jewelry and would sail for Italy this morning. Frogara's child, a two-year-old boy, was taken by his mother. Progara became greatly excited at Police Headquarters and vewed that he would never rest until he had taken the life of

TO LOOK INTO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Assembly Committee who are investigating the affairs of the various Indian reservations in the State did not continue their labors yesterday at the Murray Hill ions through Commander Chadwick, United States | Hotel as they expected. Captain Isaac Scott, the ser-Taval attache at London, with an English draughts-nan named Thom, and that an arrangement is likely committee, falled to find some of the witnesses for whom he D be made under which he will become the chief | had subpoenas and the inquiry will go on this morning.

DID HE KILL THREE WIVES?

MURDERER, BIGAMIST AND SUICIDE,

CARTER'S MANY CRIMES REVEALED-HIS LAST VIC-

TIM MAY RECOVER. The latest development in the case of the attempted murder of Mrs. Adams by Richard B. Carter, who afterward shot and killed himself, is of a sensational Carter is now charged with another character. crime in addition to that of bigamy in having mysteriously disposed of his second wife, who was living at the time of his marriage to Mrs. Adams in December last. Mrs. Mary Griffin, of No. 159 Ninth-ave., who is the wife of an officer in Part II of the Court of Common Pleas, read in the papers the story of and told him an astonishing story of Carter's previous career in crime.

Mrs. Griffin stated that she was a cousin of Car ter's second wife, and believed that he had murdered her. The cousin's name was Bridget Kenny. came from County Limerick to this country, and had been two years in the United States when she met Carter. Bridget was on her way back to Ireland when the steamer was delayed in port for some cause and the girl went to Smith's boarding house in Greenwich st. for a few days. Carter was working as a same house. He introduced himself as a widower Ireland she corresponded with Carter, and on her re-turn was met on the pier by Carter. Shortly afterward they were married at the boarding-house and went to live in King-st.

THE YOUNG WIFE'S EYES OPENED. Mrs. Scanlon, the mother of Carter's first wife, heard of the marriage, came to the house, took possession of the children and told Mrs. Carter that Carter had killed his first wife by throwing her down stairs, and that he only escaped punishment for the crime by flight. Carter soon afterward left the young Irishwoman totally unprovided for. One child had been born to them, but it died, and Mrs. Carter returned to Ireland. This was in 1874. Two years later she returned to this country and went to live with Mrs. Griffin, in Vandam-st. Carter found her out and called upon her. She next procured a situation as cook, but Carter induced her to give it up. Finally she yielded to his entreaties to live with him, on his solemn promise to make amends for his previous conduct. This time they lived in Bank-In a few weeks Carter began to ill use his He beat her repeatedly, and eventually left her. Several times during the next few years Carter induced the woman to live with him, out on each oceasion a separation resulted, consequent on his ill treatment. During this time five children were born.

During one of these periods of desertion the woman heard of Carter's marriage to Mrs. Adams. She then caused his arrest. The warrant was served the night after the wedding. Carrer was brought up in the Jefferson Market Police Court and showed papers that purported to be a decree of divorce and was discharged. Purported to be a decree of divorce and was discharged. That was the last seen of Bridget by her friends. She was to have come to her cousin's house after going to court, but failed to do so, and all efforts of Mrs. Griffin to find her have been unavailing. Mrs. Griffin says she believes that Carter caused her death. Mrs. Adams is still at the New-York Hospital. No effort has yet been made to extract the builet, which is embedded in the muscles below the cavity of the chest. It is expected that she will recover. It is believed by the police that Carter had a wife in Savannah, Ga., during the time he was away from Bridget Kenny, and that she also disappeared in a mysterious manner.

THE WOMAN DISAPPEARS.

mysterious manner RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CHARGES AGAINST IVES AND MCDANNOLD. Cincinnati, July 13.-The Grand Jury has not made its final report and will not do so before to-morrow, and even then its action will not be made known until the indicted persons are arrested. Therefore, there is no official disclosure concerning the rumored indictment of Henry S. Ives and R. A. McDannold, who have figured in Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton affairs. It seems to be tolerably certain that Me-Dannold has been indicted for perjury. He brought suit for injunction, in which he charged that the Cininnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road was insolvent, and that the directors were about to sell their Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago road to buy stock for their individual use. It was shown that to had only a trifling interest in the road if any at all, and that he had no knowledge of the innancial standing of the company. As to Ives, if any indictment is found against him, the charge would be embezzlement or larceny.

Henry S. Ives, who was lately dubbed the "Napoleon of Wall Street," was not at his office yesterday. He took a hurried dinner at the Astor House on Thurs day, and to inquiries replied that he was press

in the stock market. It is not known that any settlement of the questions in dispute will be reached for the present, but it is expected that a general advance in tariffs will be made soon. Chicago dispatches announced that the Nickel Plate Road had given notice that on July 21 it would advance dressed beef rates from Chicago to New-York to 30 cents per 100 pounds. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western annu here that it had withdrawn from the dressed beef and cattle business at present rates, and that on July 21 it would charge 30 cents for dressed beef. This with the Grand Trunk of Canada, makes three roads that have ordered an advance.

There has been no cessation of reductions, however, as yet on the part of the other lines which have been engaged in the contest. The Eric in the afternoon cut the dressed beef rate 1 cent to 8 cents. The other competing lines will meet the reduction and will put live stock rates down to 41-2 cents. An Eric official said yesterday that the rates were now so low that there was no longer any sentiment in the motter of maintaining a differential. Lefore the Eric began to light for a differential the Lachawanno was doing the largest proportion of the business. It was charged with getting this by making liberal con-

A NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHOSEN. The Fiorida Central and Peninsula Railroad Com-pany organized yesterday by electing the following board of directors: W. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton W. L. Breese, Adolph Engler, Wayne Veagh, E. N. Dickerson, J. A. Henderson, Ferdinand Peck, H. R. Duval, D. Maxwell and F. W. Foote. H. R. Duval was elected president and J. Hanson Thomas treasurer. The capital of the new company consists of \$3,000,000 of 5 per cent thirty-year gold bonds at the rate of \$5,200 per mile; \$1,600,000 of first preferred accumulative 5 per cent stock; \$4,500,00 of second preferred 5 per cent stock and \$20,000,000 of common stock. The road extends 600 miles, is standard gauge and 460 miles are laid with sixty-pound steel. The new company has bought all the old Florida Railway and Navigation stock.

RUMORS OF GENERAL STONE'S RESIGNATION. There are still some believers in the report that General Manager Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is contemplating the resignation of his gosition. They, are, however, principally "bulls" on stocks who think that his retirement would signalize a change in the recent policy of the company. Denial of the reported resignation is made by the officers of the road. A prominent Wall Street brokerage hou yesterday received the following dispatch from George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, from Chicago: "I have it authoritatively from Burlington officials that there is no truth what-ever in reported resignation of Manager Stone."

THE LEGAL RATE QUESTION IN THE WEST. Dispatches from the West say that none of the railroads subject to the authority of the Iowa Rafiroad Commissioners are quoting the rates fixed by the Commissioners recently. The Commisioners hold that the new tariff went into effect on July 11, and it is declared that numerous suits will be brought against the companies. This is not considered probable here while the power of the Commissioners is being tested in the courts. The reduced rates fixed by the Rail-road Commissioners of Nebraska go into effect next

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. The management of the New-York Central has determined to make a vigorous effort to draw summer travel to this city. It is distributing along the line of its road the posters and cards of the various shows. features, etc., of Staten Island, Coney Island and Glen-Island, and has instructed its agents to drum up the attractions around New-York harbor for pleasureseekers. A liberal policy of excursion rates will be

pursued. The so-called after-dinner excursions to Greenwood | General, Ebenezer D. Bassett, is at present in Hayti, but the are steadily increasing in popularity, and by the properter was assured that he had gone home of his special request of many who have been unable to lown

take advantage of those already given the Frie Com pany will run a special train from Chambers-st. sta ion at 2 p. m. to-morrow, returning in the early even-

The Broadway offices of the railroads continue quiet, with general reports that no further reductions have been made in west-bound rail and lake rates. mors of cuts are carefully run down, but they have not been verified. Nothing further was learned renot been verified. Nothing further was learned regarding the report that the lines west of Chicago had begun cutting to Missouri River points, and until it is confirmed there will be no change in rates. Most of the agents express doubt of the truth of the report. The conference of the fruit trade to draw up a circular for distribution among Southern fruit growers, seeking their co-operation in an effort to have the old rates of transportation on watermelons restored, has been postponed indefinitely.

Chicago, July 13.—The approximate gross earnings of the Chicago, and Alen Railroad for the six months of the

the shooting, and recognized in Carter the husband the Chicago and Alten Railroad for the six months of the of her cousin, Bridget Kenny. She at once went to current year were \$3,402,078 10. Compared with the Captain Reilly, of the Nineteenth Police Precinct, actual gross earnings for the corresponding period last year the decrease is \$562,853 04. But railroad earnings were exceptionally large in 1887. Compared with the earnings of the first half of 1886 the decrease is \$120,249 47.

Chicago, July 13.—The Eric and the Chicago and At-lantic led of with another reduction of 1 1-2 cents in the rate on dressed beef to-day, making the rate 3 cents per hundred pounds by those lines from Chicago to New-York. The Vanderbilt lines did not meet the cut with their usual promptness, and their hesitation was construed as an evidence of exhausted patience and a half-formed determination to give up the fight. Late in the day, however they came down to the Erie's figures on New-Yongshoreman at the time, and was boarding at the York business and further reduced the rate to Boston to same house. He introduced himself as a widower 19 cents. The Pennsylvania met the cut in the cattle with two children. When the young woman went to rate to 5 cents which, preserving the usual difference on Ireland she corresponded with Carter, and on her return was met on the pier by Carter. Shortly after point. A reduction of 3 cents on wool from Chicago was authorized by the Central Traffic Association to correspond with the reduction from the Missouri River. The tariff on tobacco was also dropped from 35 to 27 1-2

> INNOCENT MEN LOCKED UP IN THE TOMBS. On the night of May 25, William E. Walkiey, lawyer, of No. 206 Broadway, was robbed of his gold watch and chain, valued at \$175, in Lexington-ave., near Twenty-second-st. Two days later two men named Thomas Cooley and William Walvogel were arrested and charged with the robbery. They were positively identified by Walkley, and were held without bail for trial They were indicted by the Grand Jury and are now looked up in the Tombs awaiting trial. Friends of the prisoners interested themselves in the case and discovered that the two men locked up were innocent. They placed the case in the hands of Inspector Byrnes, who detailed Detective Sergeants O'Brien and McCauley to arrest the real thieves. Two ex-convicts named Thomas arrest the real thieves. Two ex-convicts named Thomas Reberts and Thomas Relily were arrested. Roberts breke down and confessed that he and Reilly were the robbers and that the two men locked up in the Tombs Prison were innocent. Roberts and Reilly were arraigned before Justice Ford, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and charged with having robbed. Walkley. Both pleaded guilty and were committed without ball for trial. The confession of Roberts will be taken to the District Attorney's office and Cooley and Walvogel will be discharged by one of the General Ses-

TROUBLE IN A JERSEY CITY CHURCH.

sions judges.

John Elsey, a wealthy fish dealer, of Jersey City, recently established the Elsey Memorial Church, and made the Rev. William A. Phillips its paster. The church has a membership of 190 and is in a flourishing Trouble has broken out, however, and it may happen that the church will have to close. Mr. Elsey and Mr. Phillips have had a disagreement, and the paster

has been asked for his resignation.

A meeting was held in the chapel last night, but no reference was made to the trouble between Mr. Elsey and Mr. Phillips until after the close of the usual serand Mr. Phillips until after the close of the usual services. Then Mr. Elsey ascended the platform and made a personal explanation. He said he had offered to pay Mr. Phillips 8500 a year for his services, but he wanted \$1,000, and as Mr. Elsey did not think he was worth that he dismissed him. Mr. Elsey assured the congregation that Mr. Phillips was not the right kind of a man anyway, and he thought it better to dismiss him summarily than to let him remain for another week, because in the meantime he might make trouble. A committee of the church members had been appeinted to lay the case before the Rev. Mr. Simpson, in New-York, to before the Rev. Mr. Simpson, in New-York, to have him decide between Mr. Phillips and the Elsey to the migration of the birds this spring. No power side with Mr. Phillips would contribute \$1 a week each

CARELESSNESS THAT COST THEIR LIVES. Coroner Effman yesterday began the inquest in the mase of Thomas Lenaham, Patrick Fox and Henry Butis, the were sufficiented, on June 21, by the caving in of who were suffocated, on June 21, by the caving in of carth while laying a pipe in a trench at Thirty-second-st, and Lexington-ave. The principal witnesses were fellow workmen and the foreman of the gang of laborers employed in the trench. Their testimony showed conclusively that the man Butts had pulled out one of the supporting braces without consulting the foreman, thereby loosening the earth and causing is to cave in while a truck was passing nearby. Several other witnesses. a truck was passing nearby. Several other witnesses, including an inspector of the Department of Public Works and the two contractors. Hobbie and Marone, testified

The mother of the boys, who has recently married a second time, had intrusted them to the care of Pasquale Bonvocio, a Brooklyn barber, and he was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. Lutizo deadmitted that he had premised to get them admitted to me charitable institution in this city. He said he had a children away before, though he had never paid for keeping. The boys are at present in charge of the charge of th the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE DORY DARK SECRET SPOKEN AGAIN. The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, just in from Bremen, reports meeting the dory Dark Secret on Thursday last in latitude 41°, 16°, longitude 64°, 16°. The Dark Secret salled from Boston on June 18 for Queens wn, with Captain Andrews as the entire crew. Ems brings back from the tiny craft the message, on beard well," and reports the dory as being in good

The steamer City of Augusta, Captain J. W. Catharine. which arrived yesterday from Savannah, reports having passed a wreek on July 11, in latitude 33° 12', longitude 25'. The wreck was apparently the frame of a vesing day he passed a spar with a small sed flag flying, not far from where the Eureka was wrecked.

SHOT HIMSELF ON HIS OWN DOOR STEP. Jacob Abrams, a brewer in the employ of Pflug & Ackerly, at Hempstead, L. I., shot himself on Thursday, on the doorstep of his catagre, at the corner of Franklin and Grove sta, in that village. He had been drinking heavily for some weeks, and had quarrelled a great deal heavily for some works, and that described with his wife, whom he accused of unfaithfulness, shot himself in the forehead, but the builet lodged the skull, and it was thought yesterday that he would

THE EXAMINATION OF A WALKING DELEGATE. The examination of Robert Nevin, of No. 105 East One-hundred-and-sith-st., accused of conspiring to injure the business of John Sheridan, a contractor, by causing his men to stop work, was began in the Harlem Court yesterday. Sheridan repeated his story that Nevin had ordered him to pay \$250 in settlement of a claim against him and had caused his men to go on strike. Two workmen were had caused his men to go on strike. Two workmen were also produced who admitted that Nevin told them to stop work by order of the society. Nevin is walking delegate of the Bricklayers' Union. The examination was adjourned until Tuesday.

BURGLARS IN A ROCKAWAY COTTAGE.

G. A. Brandreth, president of a manufacturing com-pany at No. 30 Howard-st., had a valuable watch and chain stolen from his cottage at Rockaway Beach Tuesday night, and has offered a reward of \$100 for the return of the property. The chain was especially valued by Mr. Brandreth because it was a present to him from his father. There is no clew to the bur-

NO STAUGHTERING WITHOUT A PERMIT. The Health Board has declared by resolut a permit to keep a slaughter house shall not include the the slaughtering of animals by any one who is not the owner of the premises for which a permit has already been issued, a permit in writing is necessary."

PUSHING THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PEOPLE. The Board of Electrical Control will meet on Monday at 1 p. m. There will be a business meeting first, but lock the Board will adjourn to the lobby of Waliack's Theatre, where the discussion on alternating currents will begin. The Attorney-General has been reed to give a hearing to allow the United States Elecric Light Company to show why their franchise should not be taken from them. Vesterday Commissioner Gibbens

sent seventy-five more complaints to General Newton. THE HATTIAN CONSUL NOT RECALLED. A Tribune reporter was told at the Haytian Consulate yesterday that no advices, either official or private, had cen received about any revolution in Hayti.

accord on a visit, and had not been recalled.

POPULAR OBSERVATIONS,

TWO CAMPAIGNS. MAY THE ONE BE REPEATED IN THE OTHER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If a few carping inidviduals are found to complain of our Republican candidate because his grandfather was President, and this office is too much of an honor to be found in the line of descent, thou sands will welcome him all the more for this very Not only those veterans who voted for him. such as the members of the Buffalo Harrison Club mentioned in to-day's "Tribune," "all over seventy years old," but those a decade or more younger, whose strongest political excitement, aroused in families and towns during the wonderful enthusiasm of the campaign which ushered in the here of Tippecance, has never been forgotten, and now awakens reminiscences which kindle an irrepressible enthusiasm for the present candidate. One who remembers the songs of that campaign, which rang through village, hamlet and city, from one end of the land to the other, can hardly help bursting into parody-song and shouting

"Hurrah for Harrison.
Success to him.
He makes the Grover-ited
Look rather slim!
He joined the gallant band
On our frontiers!
Harrison! Harrison!
Give him three cheers!"

Well does the writer remember the early political school compositions, with pen inspired by being dipped in a small cider barrel inkstand carved in horn or And never to be forgotten is a certain evening when waiting by a bright fireside in a Southern Ohio home for an older brother (a senior in college and probably a voter for the first time), who was expected home from a Harrison Convention in a neighboring town, forty miles distant, we heard in the midst of a pouring rain the clatter of his horses's hoofs, which stopped beneath the old sycamore in front of the door, and instead of the rider dismounting there came as an accompaniment to the rain, the clear, ringing campaign song, verse after verse growing louder and clearer above the storm:

Good morning, Matty Van,
I hope I find you hearty,
I have a word or two to say—
Say—say—say— About our little party. Matty Van 8

We office holders like
Fine dinners and good trimmings,
But the Whigs have got the longest poles—
Poles—poles—poles—
They've knocked down all our 'simmons,
Matty Van!' Some one else's memory will supply the next two

"The water's bad at Kinderhook—
Hook-hook-hook—
I believe I'll take hard fider,
Matty Van!" Harder poured the rain and louder came another

Harder poured the rain and louder came a song, verse after verse, to the end, beginning:

"Come all ye straight-outs, let us sing With voices loud and long.
Until we make the welkin ring In echo to our song!
In echo to our song, my boys.
In echo to our song.
To us belongs to own our wrongs
And straightway come straight out.

I have felt constrained to give this reminiscence. In the hope of rekindling in some other breasts kindred memories, arousing fresh zeal for the present campaign, and securing, it may be, some doubtful voter for the grandson of the noble hero of 1840, and with the hope that the one short month allotted him may be gloriously carried on to completion in the candidate of 1888. J. P. B.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 30, 1889.

THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The destruction by cold and starvation in this vicinity of so many of the flourishing colony of that hardy gamin, the English sparrow, during the "hlizzard of last March, has opened the floodgates of gush, and many recent newspapers have printed what it would be the grossest flattery to call information as tamily as to tilich was in the right. In the meantime, can stem the tendency to write upon a subject with-Mr. Elsey said, about ferty members of the church who it : so I make no such attempt, but confine these lines o telling what the wood nymphs pointed out to me this spring. On April 14 of the migrating birds I saw the red-

winged blackbird, chipping sparrow, song sparrow, tree swallow, yellow paim warbler and American robin, while yet lingered the winter visitants, the yellow-bellied woodpecker, white-throated sparrow, yellow-bellied woodpecker, white-throated space and slate-colored snowbird, black-capped chickadee and both kinglets. April 21 was a brisk, cool day, and altotally freed from the irresponsible despotism of though been made. The genial warmth dynamiters and their allies.

I consider that Mr. Smalley is by far the best material advance had been made. The genial warmth
of April 28 brought out the Camberweil beauty, and
the golden-winged woodpecker was calling, and the
red-wings, chipping sparrows and song sparrows were
singing. May 5 was the date when the wind, which
had been northwest for several days, having turned
to due south, like a flood that had been held back by
the stream walks of some rights day new goldenly.

Mew-York, July 9, 1833. companies, while the Government actually received for postage \$40,000 to \$47,000 per annum, and white he latest dispatches from Cincinnati showed that the latest dispatches from Cincinnati showed swamps and hillsides were full of happy throngs of birds, and the very air pulsated with the music gushing from the multitude of throats. Then were seen swifts, cowolrds, redwings, chipping and sparrows, towhee buntings, barn and tree swallows, black and white creepers, blue, yellow-backed and yellow warblers, myrtle birds, golden-crowned thrushes redstarts, catbirds, brown thrushes and wood, Wilson and hermit thrushes. May 19 increased the number of individuals of the before mentioned species and added the spotted sandpiper, hight hawk, kingbird, magnolia, chestnutsided and bay-breasted warblers, Maryland yellow-throat and yellow-breasted chat. All this within one hour and a quarter of Wall-st. Here is my answer to: Are we losing our birds? Does the English sparrow exterminate our native birds?

These were all born before the blizzard and had no knowledge of how the Lord was in the tempest and with His mighty hand removing the surplus of this imported species and restoring the balance of nature, a task that defled the hand of man. L. S. FOSTER.

New-York, July 4, 1888.

A TRIBUTE TO A FRIEND OF YOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: Year after year at "commencement" season I, in company with many, am disappointed in not hearing some of the old pupils and teachers propose some way by which to evince appreciation and remembrance of true goodness and worth by devising some means of perpetuating the name and memory of one of the best friends the schools and school children of New-York ever had. I refer to the late James W. Gerard, than whom no sincerer, kindlier friend of youth ever lived. He was ever zealous for the children's good, his fatherly care extending even over the children of the prisons. And to his efforts in their behalf these little outcasts owe the present excellent legislation regarding them which makes the path to reform an easy one and secures for them every possible care and consideration. To his untiring exe is also due, in a great measure, the splendid condition of the public schools of this city. I am confident that it would delight all the old teachers and pupils of New-York if they could see in the college gro a monument erected to his memory or the college walls adorned with a tablet in commemoration of him

who did so much for the educational system of New-York. which seems to me almost sacred. As the city bells *Our Father, who art in Heaven . . . deliver us from evil'; enough, I think to save us from much that is sinful and wicked, for children's voices are sweeter to God than any incense from silver censer."

A beautiful sentiment of a pure and beautiful mind.

May his memory long be honored by all who value
the efforts of a pure and unselfish heart for the good
of its follow creatures.

OLD PUPIL.

New-York, July 3, 1888.

FLOWERS FOR THE POOR. To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: "The Tribune" publishes a letter suggesting that those coming in town from the country should bring flowers for the poor. As many would not be able to send them to the Police Headquarters, I beg to suggest a plan carried out in one of the largest cities in England. In the railway depot, at a place convenient to passengers leaving trains, a large pan, covered with coarse wire netting, and containing water, receives flowers brought in from the country. "Flowers for the and a sign above announces: "Flowers for the Queen's Hospital." A similar arrangement at the

Forty-second-st. depot, or at one or two principal ferry landings, might encourage many to bring flowers for the purpose suggested. A few words of appeal would probably obtain from the public sums sufficient to cover the expense of messengers, etc.

G. M. Staten Island, July 1, 1888.

THERE IS YET TIME. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have received "The Tribune" for the last three Sir: I have received "The Tribune" for the last three weeks, and I see the address with the figures "3212," which are a puzzle to me, and "15 Nov. 38," which, I presume, means that the paper is to be sent till after election. I can do no less than offer my sincere thanks for your generous presentation and philanthropic efforts to lead me in what you may the configured man, who seems fully to realize his postion. Ebert has written in German the story of the configured man, who seems fully to realize his postion. Ebert has written in German the story of the crime. He denies that he killed his wife and says that think the right way, but I must in honesty at the | he thinks she committed suicide.

same time advise you that my political preferences are very decidedly on the other side. You can, if you choose, keep sending "The Tribune" (free, of course). choose, acep sending 'the fribune (free, of course), and I will get all the good I can out of it, and skip or forget the bad. I take "The Heraid" and "World," but "The Tribune" has been rather too hot for me to subscribe for it. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think this a first-rate article for the waste basket? Respectfully,

Now-Haven, Conn., June 28, 1888.

(A personal friend of Mr. Webb's, who cares for his salvation even more than we do, is sending him THE TRIBUNE. He doesn't write as if he were on the brink of conversion, but " while the

AID NEEDED IN A GOOD WORK THE EARLE GUILD THROWS OPEN ITS DOORS TO DAY TO THE SICK POOR.

rotne Editor of The Tribune.

lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may

return."-Ed.)

Sir: The hot weather is now upon us, the time when the little ones of the poor, packed in badly ventilated tenements, suffer most. The Earle Guild, as usual, ever ready to lend a helping hand in the cause of charity, will open its doors to-day to receive applications for fresh milk, ice, etc., free, to mothers having sick children, who are too poor to pay for Upon the applicant presenting herself at the Guild, her name, address, etc., will be taken, and the necessary inquiries promptly made, and if found worthy, relief is given her at once. No money is given except in extreme cases, but tickets are issued, good at any of the depots designated thereon, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary, as the depots do not sell any kind of beverages, and liquor dealers are warned not to receive them; they can only be used for the purpose intended.

Independent of the Guild work in the winter, 19 has for the last twelve years, through Ferdinand P. has for the last twelve years, through Ferdinand P. Earle, its founder, dispensed thousands of dollars in its summer charities. The Guild has no salaried officers or employes to ray. What incidental expense there may be is paid by Mr. Earle himself, therefore, every cent contributed is entirely for charitable purposes. Every year the demand upon the Guild resources has exceeded its subscriptions to a considerable extent, which Mr. Earle has always made good out of his own private purse. As the prospects now are that the Guild will have heavier drafts upon it than usual, it appeals to the charitably inclined to help it continue the good work it has already done. Contributions received, however small, will be gratefully acknowledged by

KANSAS TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The news of the nomination of General Harrison did not at first here in Kansas receive the heartfelt enthusiasm to which it was entitled, because of the disappointment felt that Mr. Blaine had refused to be our standard bearer. But now that the first feelings of disappointment are passing away I venture to say that General Harrison will receive no more enthusiastic support anywhere than will be accorded

Now, permit me, a woman, to say something through the columns of your paper—which is a model of what a clean political sheet should be—in regard to the women of Kansas and the Kansas W. C. T. U. They have always been loyal to the Republican party. To them it seems the grandest political party that has ever existed. But they believe that as the Abolition party fought for it on the skirmish lines and was afterward taken up in its arms and adopted, so will be the Prohibition party. The Kansas W. C. T. U. love and honor Miss Frances Willard, who is their acknowledged leader. But they feel that they need not rally around the flag of the Third Party Prohibition, as the Republicans of Kansas have so honored the home by enacting a constitutional prohibitory law and by conferring municipal sufface on woman. There need be no fears that the Republican party will be defeated this year nor that it is entering upon any state of distinguishin, for it is freighted with more responsibilities.

MARY MELVILLE KELLERMAN. Chetopa, Kan., June 27, 1888.

MR. SMALLEY AND THE HOME RULERS. 3. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice that a Mr. James E. Haye writes to you abusing your London correspondent, Mr. Smalley, for his truthful statements regarding Home Rulers. Will you permit me to say, as a descendant of one of the oldest and best-known Irish clans, the O'Neales, that I, for one, strongly object to the so-called Home Rule movement, and that my part of Ireland, Ulster, owes her prosperity to the prevalence of the Protestant religion and the security given to life and property by the British Government. I would furthermore remark that all true Americans should sympathize

New-York, July 9, 1888.

A SWEET-SCENTED " REFORMER."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "The Evening Post" last night cut up one of its wicked neighbors' "tricks" (for the commission which, on their part, it has peculiar epithets to apply) in garbling, in a peculiarly dishonest way, Harrison's speech about "cheap coats." That was mighty common. Again it provokes a "horse laugh" to see "The Post," in full bloom, a Democratic sheet, hand and glove with the saloon interest, the liquor interest, poking "free whiskey" at the Republicans. This is what " The Post" itself calls " opera bouffe." Not since he lost his head in urging James Russell Lowell to vote as a Republican Elector for Tilden has the present Editor of "The Post" so raised the laugh at his own expense. Yours respectfully, JOHN A. WALKER. Jersey City, July 3, 1888.

LET REPUBLICANS SHOW THEIR COLORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The following dialogue was overheard on & Jersey Central ferryboat yesterlay: Democrat (pointing to flag-button in Republican's

buttonhole)-That's no good. Republican-During the war the entire Democratic party thought the American flag "no good."

And the smile which flickered through the crowd was "offensively partisan."

Moral: It is the duty of every Republican to wear the Republican American flag-button.

J. H. C. New-York, July 7, 1882.

YOUNG MR. CUYLER IN ILL LUCA.

ILLNESS AND TECHNICALITIES PREVENT HIS GET-

TING A CUSTOMS CLERESHIP. Theodore L. Cuyler, jr., son of the Rev. Theodore L. Coyler, of Brooklyn, has not had the best of fortune in securing a clerkship in the Custom House. But his III-luck has been due to physical incapacity and changes in the Civil Service rules, and not to political influence. In fact, the appointing powers have been inclined to look upon him with favor. When Collector Magone was asked to show the records in young Cuyler's case yesterday he responded with promptnes that he had nothing whatever to conceal in his official capacity. The records showed that One incident, familiar to many, will show how the school children were ever in his thoughts. In his a \$1,000 clerkship last fall, and that he was one speech at the banquet tendered him by the members of four certified to Collector Magone on December of the New-York bar he said: "There is one hour | 20, from whom to make a selection. The Collector nominated him for a cierlship in his office, but Cuyler ring out the hour of 9 each morning 100,000 children was prevented from appearing to accept. He was in our public schools with bowed heads are praying certified to and nominated a third time, and he was still indisposed. Finally he recovered his health, and the Collector, under the old rule, which provided that an eligible appointee could be certified to by the Civil Service Board the fourth time within a year of his examination only upon a special call by appointing officer, made a special call upon the examiners for a certification. The Collector nominated Cuyler on March 1, and sent his name to Secretary Fairchild for confirmation, when it was discovered that the Civil Service rules had been amended in such a way as to prevent Cuyler's appointment by the Collector without another examination. however, be appointed to a clerkship by the head of any other department in the Custom House. Collector Magone was ignorant of the new rule as it was not published until March 1. It is reported that Cuyler will be appointed to a clerkship in the Surveyor's office now, so that he may not be forced

> A CLEEK TO TAKE VAN LOAN'S PLACE. A CLEIK TO TAKE VAN LOAN'S PLACE.
>
> Police Justice Stilsing resterday decided that he would
> not reduce the bail in the case of Nelson Coykendail,
> father-in-law of John H. Van Loan, the defaulting Second
> National Bank clerk, who is held on a charge of conspiracy. The amount of bail asked for is \$5.000. Issae
> Morrow, jr., who was Assistant City Treasurer, has been
> appointed clerk in Van Loan's place.

to undergo another examination.

THE DEATH WATCH SET ON HENRY EBERT. Henry Ebert, who is under sentence to be hanged in the Hudson County Jail, Jersey City, on Wednesday, for